

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXIV.....No. 306

ATTACHMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIELSEN'S GARDEN, Broadway, Little Nell and the
MARRIOTT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, Broadway, corner
Fourth St.—Natural history. Performance every evening.

BOHEMIA THEATRE, Broadway, Broadway, corner
Fourth St.—The Village Barber.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street—
The Hero at Law.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street—The Hanlon
Brothers, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Broadway, Broadway, corner
Fourth St.—Charles O'Malley.

WATERLY THEATRE, No. 120 Broadway—A Grand
Variety Entertainment.

ROOTH'S THEATRE, Broadway, Broadway, corner
Fourth St.—The Hero at Law.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—The Streets of
New York.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and 24th st.—
The World and the World's Not.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn—
The Hero at Law.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street—Lecture, "A
Bird's Eye View of the World."

SOMERSETT GALLERY, 21 Fifth avenue—Day
and Evening—The New Men.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 21 Bowery—Comic
Vocalists, Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—Comic Vocal-
ists, Negro Act, &c.

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—Variety Entertainment.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 54 Broadway—Ethio-
pian Minstrelsy, Negro Act, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street—Equestrian
and Gymnastic Performances, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—Hooley's
Minstrelsy—High Time in Brooklyn, &c.

SOMERSETT GALLERY, 21 Fifth avenue—Day
and Evening—The New Men.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway—
Science and Art.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615
Broadway—Females Only in Attendance.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 2, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.

We are again constrained to ask advertisers to
hand in their advertisements at as early an hour
as possible.

Our immense and constantly increasing editions
compel us, notwithstanding our presses are
capable of printing seventy thousand copies an
hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than
usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to
stop the classifications of advertisements at nine
o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated November 1.
A special cable dispatch states that the cities of
Frankfurt, Wiesbaden and Mayence, with the
surrounding country in each case, were visited by
shocks of earthquake during the night of the 31st
ult. and yesterday morning.

The Marquis of Westminster died on Sunday.
Paris was perfectly tranquil. The Spanish cabinet
crisis remained. The chances of the Duke of Genoa
for the throne of Spain were improving. First, ac-
cording to the London Times, is likely to become
master of the ministerial situation, but remaining
alone and in danger. The land tenure and political
anxiety questions were agitated in a most excited
manner in Ireland. The 10th of November is named
as a day of national thanksgiving, by prayer and
fasting, in North Germany.

By steamship we have a most interesting mail
report in varied detail of our cable telegrams to the
23d of October.

Africa.

Special dispatches from Zanzibar to the Herald,
by way of London, convey very interesting and
pleasing intelligence from Dr. Livingston, dated to
the 24th of August, 1868. He was then in good
health. He requested that supplies, nautical instru-
ments and almanacs for 1869 and 1870 be forwarded
to him, thus indicating, as was supposed, an in-
tention to remain in the country some time longer. He
claims to have discovered the true source of the
Nile. The communications are meagre with respect
to general news.

Cuba.

Doctor Raxene, at a meeting of the Casino Español
Club in Havana on Saturday, commenced to make a
political speech, but was hissed from the stand by
the audience. Nothing is known of the movements
of the Tassar and Lillian.

Miscellaneous.

The public debt statement for November shows a
decrease of the total debt since October 1 of
\$7,366,852.

Secretary Boutwell declines to sell gold in Boston,
because the receipts there do not exceed the pay-
ments, and it would consequently be necessary to
ship gold from New York there for the purpose of
selling.

Solicitor Bandfield and Secretary Boutwell had a
long conversation with the President yesterday on
the subject of the investigation into the charges
against General Butler. No written report has
been prepared, and no investigation except the
Solicitor's has been ordered. No successor to General
Butler has yet been appointed, as the office is
not considered a very desirable one. Mr. Charles J.
Folger, it is said, has been offered it.

General Belpash took full possession of the War
Office yesterday.

The story comes from Washington that Com-
mander Kirkland, in his evidence relative to the
Washington difficulties in Paraguay before the Con-
gressional investigating committee, testified that
Mrs. Washburn had said in his hearing that a propo-
sition had been made at her husband's table to over-
throw Lopez and put his brother Domingo in power.
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throw Lopez and put his brother Domingo in power.
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blic.

In the case of Paul vs. the State of Virginia the
Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision that
State corporations, such as insurance compa-
nies, are not citizens, but creations of the State, sub-
ject to restrictions that are not imposed upon citi-
zens. Mr. Paul, who is the agent of several insur-
ance companies incorporated outside of Virginia, is
by this decision compelled to furnish bonds for a
faithful performance by his companies of their
agreements before he can secure policies for them
in Virginia.

General Butler, it is said, intends to introduce a
bill in Congress at the next session to prevent abuse
of office by officials who remain away from their
posts of duty.

John M. Bailey has been appointed Collector of the
fourteenth district of New York.

Satanita, the Kiowa child, is dead.

Several Mormon dignitaries have been excom-
municated by Brigham Young.

Two soldiers, while out hunting recently near Fort
Fetterman, were killed by Indians.

Sixty dead bodies, victims of the Stonewall
disaster, have been found in the river below the
wreck.

The Congressional Commission, appointed to in-
vestigate the condition of the Pacific railroad, have

published their report, which is in the main highly
commendatory of the road and its builders and
managers.

In the Tennessee Legislature yesterday one of ex-
President Johnson's supporters offered a resolution
declaring Henry Cooper's election to the United
States Senate illegal, as he was at the time a legat-
e in the Legislature, and ineligible for any
other office, and providing for a re-election. The
resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee
and considerable excitement.

Admiral Farragut, although still weak, has left
Chicago for the East.

The City.

The election for State and county officers takes
place to-day. The police in this city have been
ordered to parade in full force. A list of the polling
places is printed elsewhere in our columns.

Mr. Charles C. Allen was charged before Judge
Dowling yesterday, by Mr. Fisk, Jr., with perjury.
He waived an examination and gave \$5,000 bail for
his appearance.

Archibald Douglas, who was shot in a political
altercation by Thomas Jackson, the Deputy Sheriff, in
the First ward, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

A fire broke out in the carriage factory No. 31
Grand street, Williamsburg, last night, and spread
to several adjoining buildings and others in South
First street. Property amounting to nearly \$100,000
was destroyed.

The human steamship City of Baltimore, Captain
Roskell, will leave pier No. 45 North river at one P.
M. to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool, calling at
Halifax, N. S., to land and receive mails and pas-
sengers.

The Hamburg American Packet Company's steamship
Altenmuende, Captain Barms, will leave Hoboken
at two P. M. to-day for Plymouth, England,
Cherbourg and Hamburg.

The stock market yesterday was excited, and un-
derwent a large decline, particularly in the Vander-
bilt shares, the terms on which New York Central
and Hudson River were consolidated greatly disap-
pointing the street. Gold declined to 124 1/2.

The market for beef cattle yesterday was only
moderately active and with fair offerings, which are
mainly composed of common stock. Prices were
heavy at 15c. a 15 1/2c. for prime and extra, 14c.
a 14 1/2c. for fair to good, and 12c. a 13c. for
inferior to ordinary. Much cows were dull
and nominal at former prices. Veal calves were
moderately dealt in at firm prices, prime and extra
selling at 13c. a 14c.; common to good, 12c. a 12 1/2c.,
and inferior, 10c. a 11 1/2c. Grass calves were quoted
10c. a 12c. Sheep were only in moderate demand and
heavy at 10c. a 12c. for prime and extra, and 8c. a
9c. for common to good. Lambs were quoted at
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9 1/2c. a 10 1/2c. with arrivals of 4,200 head.

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Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Colonel W. C. Burney, Jr., of White Plains; A. P.
Coleman, of Louisiana; H. R. Reed, of Fort Dodge,
Kansas; V. G. Ricket, of Texas, and C. P. D. Has-
tings, of San Francisco, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Cole, of California; Judge Eglow, of
Boston, and Alexander McEwen, of London, En-
gland, are at the Everett House.

J. J. Crittenden and A. McKinlay, of Kentucky,
are at the New York Hotel.

R. C. Churchill, of the United States Army, is at
the Everett House.

Commodore Case, of the United States Navy;
Major W. J. Bolek, of New Bedford; Captain W. P.
Henry, of the steamship Mississippi, and G. Schroeder,
of Alabama, are at the Astor House.

W. J. Cline, of Florida; Samuel Engle, of Vir-
ginia; C. D. Nash and H. M. Finch, of Milwaukee,
are at the Grand Hotel.

Governor J. T. Hoffman, J. Borket, of London,
England, and George Harrington, of Washington,
are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Colonel King, of Philadelphia; George G. Hall, of
Georgia; M. Corright, of Pennsylvania; G. Peabody
Russell, of Salem, and James Van Valkenburg, of
New Concord, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee; J. H. Fisk, of
California; Albert Thordyke, of California, and Cyrus
Mills, of New York, are at the Hoffman House.

R. J. L. Matthews, of Naples, Italy, is at the Col-
man House.

Colonel R. F. Looney, of Memphis; H. M. Drake,
of North Carolina, and J. W. Le Barnes, of Wash-
ington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Professor Williams and Captain J. Wilson, of
Toronto, and Captain E. R. Henderson, of Detroit,
are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Judge Jewett, for Ohio; Bishop Cummings, for
Chicago; Lieutenant Governor Beach, for Albany;
General D. S. Walker, for Washington; A. H.
Tracy, for Buffalo; Commander Lowry, for Erie,
Pa., and Ch. Beranger, of the French Legation, for
Washington.

The Election—Tammany and the Legisla-
ture.

This day's election in the city and State is
now and will be the absorbing question with
the mass of our readers for a day or two to
come. As in Pennsylvania, Ohio and else-
where this year—a year in the odd numbers,
in which no national officers are involved—we
shall have a short vote in this city and State;
and as on a short vote the republicans almost
without exception lose more or less compared
with the relative strength of the two parties
on a full vote, we expect that in this election
the democrats will at least hold their ground.

We shall not, indeed, be surprised if, in ad-
dition to their State ticket, they elect a majority
to their State ticket, they elect a majority
of the Assembly, as in 1867, and a majority of
the Senate.

The main issues directly before the people
are the new State constitution and the separate
propositions on the judiciary, taxation and
suffrage, upon which the question of its ratifi-
cation is divided. General Grant's adminis-
tration is the makeweight in the canvass upon
which the republicans mainly rely; but we
presume that, as no new issues have been
made concerning it, the two parties
on national affairs stand substantially in
this State as we know from the late
elections in other States they stood last
November. If there is any change it is in a
gain to the republicans, from the active co-
operation of the national administration in the
operation of the federal patronage; but this gain
we suspect is neutralized by local dissensions,
disaffected cliques and general apathy in the
ranks.

On the obnoxious Excise law, which has con-
tributed so much to the enlargement of the
democratic majorities of this Metropolitan dis-
trict, it is doubtful whether, upon the whole,
Sigel, whose motto is *laissez faire*, will strengthen
Greeley (prohibitionist), or whether Greeley
will weaken Sigel. The temperance people do
not like Sigel, and the liquor interest, compact
and strong, is dead-set against Greeley. The
party, it is apprehended, in attempting to
carry a barrel of water on one shoulder, with
a keg of lager on the other, like the old woman
between two stools, will come to the ground.

The real contest, however, is not on the new
State constitution, nor the State ticket, nor on
Grant's administration, nor on the liquor ques-
tion. All these are only secondary issues, we
are told, if we take an observation from the
central standpoint of Tammany Hall. Tam-
many has the Governor, and she is sinning for
the Legislature. Wherefore? Because the
radicals say that with the Legislature she can
and will repeal, not only the Excise law and
the Registration law, but the laws establishing
the Metropolitan Police Commission, the Cro-
ton Board, the Health Board, the Fire Depart-
ment, &c., and bring them all under the gen-
eral control of the Mayor and the Common
Council. A radical morning contemporary says
that this issue "indicates a struggle between
order and anarchy, between all that is beneficial
in the management of our city affairs and the
boundless fraud and rascality, the lawlessness
and riot which would attend the unchecked sway
of Tammany;" that with her success in this
matter we shall soon be "at the mercy of the
most corrupt and worthless city government
in Christendom."

But this dreadful picture of the consequences
of a democratic Legislature does not alarm us.
With our incongruous and irresponsible and
costly city government, such as it is, we are
almost ready to welcome anything for a
change, comparatively good as some of our
commissioners are. Suppose we give
Tammany full swing in the new Legislature,
and that she proceeds to give us a reign
of "boundless fraud and rascality," and "law-
lessness and riot," will it not inevitably be fol-
lowed by a decisive popular reaction in behalf
of law and order—the very thing we want?

In this view we are inclined to believe that
a democratic Legislature would be a good thing;
for it might result, with an eye to Hoffman
and the next Presidency, in giving us a much
better city government than we now have;
and if it should give us anything worse, it will
bring things to a focus and wake up thoroughly
our taxpayers to a common purpose, and the
result will be a sweeping revolution against
Tammany and against Hoffman. Consequently
we have no fears looking to the possible elec-
tion of a democratic Legislature. We hope to
record the ratification, substantially, of the
new State constitution, and as for the rest we
do not believe that the result, in any event,
will transfer the Five Points to the Fifth ave-
nue or set the Hudson river on fire.

DECREASE OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The
debt statement for October shows a further
reduction of over seven millions, making a
total of over sixty-four millions since the 1st
of March. The actual outstanding debt of
the country at the present time is
\$2,619,954,741; but, as the amount in the
Treasury is \$188,523,755, the net indebted-
ness is only \$2,431,431,189. President Grant
and Secretary Boutwell will therefore have a
good account to render of their stewardship
on the assembling of Congress.

THE JUDICIARY TICKET.—Voters going to
the polls to-day might be somewhat exercised
as to the proper discharge of their duties in
regard to the selection they should make in
depositing their ballots for candidates for
several of the judiciary vacancies. If personal
feelings and political affiliations are to be
counted out in making up their minds, the
candidates of the Tammany party are to a
great extent endorsed by the outside organiza-
tions; but in the few cases where this is not
so the doubters must be considered as in the
dilemma of the little boy in the show, and
recommended, in the words of that sapient
and immortal showman, that having paid their
money they may take their choice. Parties,
to be sure, are mixed on the judiciary slate,
but they can have no difficulty in a selection
of this sort and on this principle.

THE AVONDALE FUND to the amount of
\$63,000 is now in the hands of a board of trust-
ees, properly organized, with a secretary and
disbursing officer, who together give \$60,000
bonds, and receive respectively salaries of
\$300 and \$100. It is singular that the trust-
ees of the fund have been applied to for assis-
tance by a miners' association. They very
properly answer that no money of this fund
can be devoted to any other purpose than the
assistance of those connected with and
dependent upon persons killed in the great
disaster.

RAIN OR SHINE.—A rainy election day is
good for the democrats; a fair day is good for
the republicans. From the signs of the skies
this morning the reader may possibly guess
the general results of the election in the rural
districts.

MEM. FOR MR. BRIGH.—There is a hard old
customer of seventy years living in Illinois
who challenges the world to produce a man
who can equal him in the wanton cruelty of
shooting "any number of birds."

MOZART HALL DEMOCRATS, be alive. There
are double dealers on the outskirts of the ring,
and they will bear watching. One day for
your country.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE CON-
CILI.—A cable dispatch informs us that the
Italian government reserves to itself the right
to reject the decisions of the Ecumenical Coun-
cil if they are opposed to the laws of the coun-
try and the spirit of the age. So says the
government of Bavaria, the government of
Austria, the government of France, the gov-
ernment of Spain. It is bad for the Council.
But what says Mr. Gladstone? What says
President Grant?

THE VOTING TO-DAY.—The first registra-
tion returns made for this election were not
favorable to the prospect of a very large vote
to-day. There was a change, however, for
the better in this respect Friday and Saturday
last, when registration was brisk. The ques-
tions submitted to the suffrages of the people
are very important, apart from those merely
affecting the status of party leaders, and
voters will do well to bear this in mind—take
a note of it—and vote accordingly. The vote
on the amended constitution ought to bring
out the whole voting strength of the city and
county. It is not often we can vote and
secure an amended constitution without pay-
ing heavily for the chance, and, after all, with
ten chances to the one that we lose our money
and make matters worse.

"WITFUL MURDER" is a rather queer verdict
for a coroner's jury to render; yet it is reported
that such a verdict was given against the con-
ductor of a car in a case where a drunken man
was pushed from the platform, run over and
killed. If there is anything more shameful
than the leniency of coroners' juries in cases
that call for severe reprobation, it is their
vehement severity in cases where crime is
evidently not contemplated. This last verdict
is on all points one of the most stupid ever
given.

REPUBLICANS, wake up. There are tem-
perance fanatics who intend to scratch Sigel
and bear drinkers who intend to scratch
Greeley.

The Health of the Emperor Napoleon—
The Peace of Europe.

Rumors are again afloat regarding the
health of the Emperor Napoleon. It is said
that he has had a return of his former illness.
The rumor, of course, has been contradicted;
and we are not unwilling to state that we
have quite as much faith in the contradiction
as we have in the report. It is undeniable,
however, that in spite of the contradictions
there is a very general conviction that the
Emperor's health is not sound, nor can it be
said the conviction is ill-founded. The opinion
prevails that, while the Emperor may live for
many years, his death within a brief period
would not be a surprise.

This fresh rumor of his being ill revives a
question in which we are all more or less
deeply interested—whether the peace of Europe
and the world would not be seriously im-
perilled by his death. It is undeniable that
certain great national and social impulses
are held in check mainly by him. The German
races would be a unit to-morrow but for the
opposition which is given to such union by the
chief of the French nation. The smouldering
elements of revolution which are known to
exist in Eastern Europe would burst forth but
for the combination of which Napoleon is the
Head Centre. Soon as Napoleon is gone the
Hungarian empire will take the place of the
Austrian empire, and the German races will
consolidate under the imperial rule of the
Hohenzollerns. Russia will become more im-
perious, and, taking her little sister Greece by
the hand, will reinstate her in something of her
former greatness. There are, besides, social
questions which command attention far
beyond the limits of any nationality—
questions which in their development
comprise a European confraternity, alike
indifferent to the distinctions of nations
and to the distinctions of classes. These
revolutions will not be accomplished with-
out much commotion—not, we fear, with-
out large sacrifices of blood and treasure.
That these forces do not command more atten-
tion now is due mainly to the fact that the
strong repressive hand of the Emperor is upon
them. That hand weakened, or removed by
death, an explosion may be looked for.

This it is which explains the recent conduct
of the great Powers. It is well understood
that Great Britain, Prussia, Russia and Aus-
tria, on the occasion of the Emperor's last ill-
ness, assured him of their sympathy, and, at
the same time, of their determination
to support the claims of his son.
The Bonaparte dynasty, it is felt, is the
best protector of thrones. The death of the
Emperor would be a severe blow to the in-
terests of royal families. It would let loose
the "ferce democrat." The question is whether
the son of Napoleon will have any restraining
power.

TAMMANY MEN, the Governor expects
every man to do his duty this day, looking to
1872. Heads up! Eyes right! Forward,
march!

DIPLOMATIC IMPERTINENCE.—The Secretary
of the Argentine Legation at Washington
seems to have little idea of the delicate nature
of his position. He publishes a card denounc-
ing as a calumny a statement in regard to his
country that is reported to have been made to
our government by its accredited representa-
tive to Paraguay, Minister McMahon. Now,
if our Minister has made the communication
that the Secretary denounces, his want of tact
and his impertinent reference to things of
which he is supposed to have no knowledge
may expose him to an unpleasant rebuff, and
if the Minister has not made such communica-
tion the Secretary appears as striking a ridicu-
lously patriotic attitude against a rumor.
There has been no recent breach of official
decorum that at all compares with this want
of good manners, and Mr. Secretary should be
sent home with a flea in his ear. His govern-
ment should understand that it can gain no good
object here by the employment of a bully.

WORKMEN, work to-day, so that you
may play to-morrow. Remember your tickets,
and show the old party machine politicians
that you are a rising power in the land.

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE is safe and in good
health. This pleasing intelligence reaches us
in the shape of special advices from Zanzibar,
by way of London and through the Atlantic
cable, conveyed in the interesting form in
which it appears in our columns. It has the
important addition that the Doctor has dis-
covered the actual source of the Nile, accom-
panied by the inference that he intends to
remain in Africa some time longer, as he re-
quires supplies, instruments and the almanac
of the years 1869 and 1870.

CITY AND STATE.—Fair weather or foul, we
expect all parties in the city to do their duty
to-day. Let the State do likewise and all will
be well.

CHINESE LABOR.—The question of Chinese
labor is creating great excitement at Honolu-
lu. Numerous meetings have been held for
its discussion. While the commercial and
laboring classes urge the encouragement of
European immigration the planters favor the
importation of Chinese, and all agree that a
fresh supply of labor is absolutely necessary
for the agricultural interests of the country.
At the same time the movement towards intro-
ducing Chinese labor into the southern and
southwestern portions of the United States
is steadily advancing. Koopmanschap has
returned to San Francisco, and he will forward
this week one hundred Chinamen to work on
the Memphis and El Paso Railroad. He says
there are three thousand Chinamen out of
employment in California, and, although more
are returning to China at present on account
of the approaching national holiday in the
empire than are coming to San Francisco, he
will doubtless find recruits enough for his
grand industrial army.

SPOTTING FOR WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—Some
time ago Ida Lewis showed how satisfac-
torily a woman could "man the lifeboat," and
now at the big fire in Vermont the Green
Mountain boys in pillowcases have given an
illustration of the way woman can "man the
brakes." Vermont women have not "spouted"
much on our platforms as to their right to fill
a larger sphere in the labors of the age, but
they say they "spouted" on this fire proves
that they have the mettle and the muscle to
fit them for all the equality they may claim.

Consolidation of the Hudson River and
New York Central Railways.

Yesterday the stockholders of the two great
lines of railway in this State—the Hudson
River and New York Central—voted their
consolidation. Virtually the union had taken
place long ago, when Commodore Vanderbilt
and his friends came into possession of a
majority of their stocks. Both roads were
operated in harmony and were practically
one. Now, however, they are financially so.
The terms of the consolidation, which were
kept a profound secret up to the moment the
vote was taken, were a great disappointment
to Wall street, where a combined capital of
one hundred millions was confidently looked
for. As it is the original stocks are simply
merged into one total of forty-five millions,
appended to which, however, is a scrip of
forty-five millions more, bearing equal divi-
dends with the consolidated capital. The
prices of New York Central and Hudson River
both underwent a large decline on the
announcement of the terms, but at the decline
paused and wavered, the street being sorely
puzzled as to their real value, owing to the
conditions of the scrip. Doubtless the next
Legislature will again be the field for special
legislation affecting both stock and scrip. As
it is, the two roads have lost their identity, but
preserve their history in the title of the new
company—viz., the New York Central and
Hudson River Railway Company.

Our Asiatic Correspondence.

The letter from Bombay which we published
yesterday contained—besides a full report
of the loss of the ship J. P. Whitney
while on her way from Calcutta to
Mauritius, and an account of the con-
version of a crazy captain in the British
army to Brahminism, and the adoption of the
Moslem creed and costume by three English
soldiers in Southern India, one of whom, how-
ever, has returned to the Christian faith—an
announcement of the arrival in India of an
envoy to the British Court from the Kushbegi
of Eastern Turkistan or Chinese Tartary. The
ostensible ground of the fuss which will prob-
ably be made over the envoy is the eagerness
of Indian merchants to extend their com-
mercial operations into the Kushbegi's terri-
tories. But the real meaning of it, says our
correspondent, is that the Kushbegi is
now the one remaining barrier, on the eastern
side of Northern India, to the further advance
of the Russians. "The St. Petersburg jour-
nals have already complained of the bribes
which have been paid to the Amer Sheer Ali
for the honor of his alliance; but what will
they say now that the Kushbegi also is to be
brought, by the persuasive action of courteous
speeches, and probably a secret offer of